

**IOWA
HOMELAND SECURITY
&
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
DIVISION**

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC DEFENSE



PERFORMANCE REPORT

**Performance Results Achieved for
Fiscal Year 2011**

**Mark J. Schouten
ADMINISTRATOR**

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INTRODUCTION

I am pleased to present the Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management Division (HSEMD), Department of Public Defense, Performance Report for fiscal year 2011. This report contains information about the valuable services provided to the citizens of the State of Iowa and our nation, during this past fiscal year. This report reflects information delineating the return on investment in terms of the homeland security and emergency management services received and projects what these services should be now and into the future.

Making our communities, State and nation safe are priorities of HSEMD. As the result of a partnership between citizens, the private sector, and state, local and federal governments, Iowa is more secure and better prepared to prevent, respond to, and recover from emergencies and disasters, natural or human-made.

The *Iowa Strategy for Homeland Security and Emergency Management* represents one strategic vision for the strengthening of our capabilities for the prevention of, protection from, response to and recovery from man-made and natural disasters in Iowa. In the past years we have witnessed increases in some funding sources while others have leveled off or declined. We continue to leverage these resources to improve our capabilities to prevent, protect, respond to and recover from not just acts of terrorism, but the natural and human-caused disasters that threaten us every day. In FY2011, the state contributed \$1.8 million which was used to leverage \$13.8 million in non-disaster federal and non-state funds.

Our focus has been in investing local, state and federal dollars in a continued effort to strengthen and build upon existing capabilities that provided the broadest levels of service on a regional and statewide basis. For example, we continue to make strides in this area, taking steps to enhance and build capabilities and capacities in statewide search and rescue, special weapons and tactics, emergency ordnance disposal, incident management and veterinary rapid response; and to make those capabilities accessible to all Iowans. We must continue these efforts as we build capabilities and address issues in areas such as communications interoperability, incident management, hazardous materials response for weapons of mass destruction incidents and information and intelligence sharing and analysis.

Presently the Division is administering fourteen presidential disasters that will generate in excess of \$2.4 billion in recovery funding. Since 2008, the state has had 3 separate presidential disasters that will meet or exceed the level of FEMA programmatic damage that occurred in Flood of 1993. This level of recovery effort is without precedent in Iowa.

In fiscal year 2011, HSEMD met or exceeded twenty of its twenty-two performance measure targets. In the case of the two targets that were not met, the first reflects the process of converting individual jurisdictions plans to county wide plans and the second was due to a change in how results are tracked so as to comply with federal guidelines. Consistent focus on these strategic targets will continue to pay dividends into the foreseeable future as we broaden our partnerships, enhance our planning efforts, and effectuate our recovery from the adverse impacts of recent disasters.

In the State of Iowa, we face some great challenges in the coming years, but we have a tremendous opportunity to face those challenges head on and accomplish great things. In the face of an uncertain future, we strive to improve our State's homeland security and emergency management infrastructure in a variety of ways to the benefit of all Iowans. We are all often recognized as models nationally at whatever level we serve, and I have no doubt that, as a team, we will continue to succeed well into the future.

Sincerely,

MARK J. SCHOUTEN

Division Administrator

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DIVISION OVERVIEW



VISION

A state prepared, with coordinated capabilities to prevent, protect against, respond to and recover from all hazards.



GOALS

The following five goals outline the commitment Iowa has to prevention, protection, response and recovery. Our statewide goals both build towards and build off tenets presented not only in the National Preparedness Goal, but also in policies and activities Iowa has been engaged in for years.

Goal 1

Prevent the impacts of hazard and incidents.

Goal 2

Protect people and property from the consequences of hazards and threats.

Goal 3

Provide coordinated response to hazards and threats.

Goal 4

Provide a coordinated recovery effort for the consequences of incidents.

Goal 5

Ensure that all stakeholders have the resources necessary to implement these goals.



GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Address sustainability in all efforts.

Sustainability should be at the core of all levels of homeland security and emergency management effort in Iowa. Capabilities need to be built for the long term, and without a sustainability plan in place, projects can quickly deplete uncertain levels of funding.

Utilize an all-hazards methodology.

Developing capabilities that are effective during a variety of disaster and emergency scenarios represents sound planning and resource management.

Enhance capabilities through joint planning, training and exercise.

Effective capabilities developed through coordinated planning efforts and an ongoing joint training and exercising program to ensure sustainment of prepared response.

Utilize a collaborative approach to build capability.

We will utilize whatever partnerships are necessary to build capability in the most effective manner possible. Regional partnerships have been, and will continue to be, in the forefront of the State of Iowa's efforts to build and enhance capability.

Enhance statewide capabilities.

Whenever possible, we will identify and augment existing resources to provide statewide capability during a disaster or terrorist attack.

Awareness, outreach and education.

Open communication is critical to the success of any initiative. All projects implemented will have awareness, education and outreach components to ensure that all stakeholders are informed as to their responsibilities, capabilities and access.

Information sharing and a common operating picture.

The timely exchange of critical/actionable information is imperative to the success of every operation. The identification of a common operating picture allows decision makers to make informed decisions based on a unified understanding of the events around them.

Research, implement, invest and apply the most effective technologies available.

Technology is a critical part of building capability. We will focus on utilizing the most effective technology available to suit our needs. Iowa will be willing to take calculated risks to improve capabilities and capacities.

Research and implement ideas from best practices and lessons learned.

Iowa has historically had a strong after action program for incidents and events; we will utilize the best practices and lessons learned from these reviews, and from reviews completed by other jurisdictions and entities, to strengthen future planning and operations.



COORDINATION AND EFFORT

The structure of homeland security and emergency management in Iowa begins with the Governor, who holds the responsibility for protecting Iowa's citizens. The Governor appoints the Iowa Homeland Security Advisor and the Administrator of the Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management Division (HSEMD) of the Department of Public Defense. Currently, the HSEMD Administrator serves as the Homeland Security Advisor as well as the State Administrative Agent for grants provided by the Department of Homeland Security, FEMA and other federal agencies.

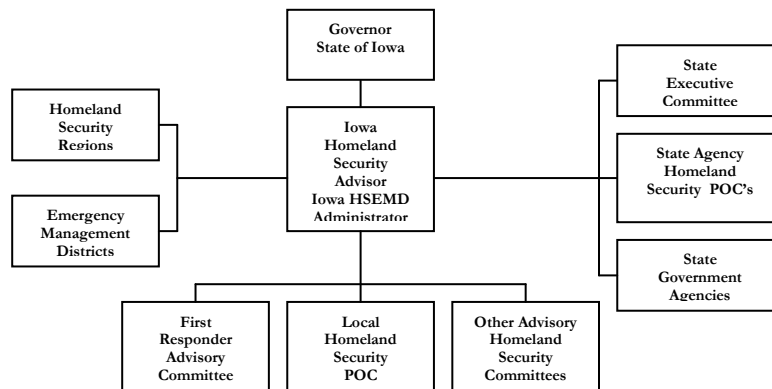
HSEMD is the coordinating body for homeland security and emergency management activities across the State. The Division relies on state and local-level advisory bodies, executive-level state policy makers, State and local agency points of contact, local first responders, regional representatives, and other community organizations and representative bodies for information to assist in the decision-making process.

The Executive Committee provides counsel to the Administrator on issues related to statewide homeland security. The Executive Committee, chaired by the Administrator, is a group of executives from the Department of Public Health, Department of Transportation, Department of Natural Resources, Department of Public Defense, Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship, Department of Administrative Services, Department of Public Safety, Department of Human Services, Iowa Communication Network, Governor's Office, Iowa Human Resource Disaster Council, Safeguard Iowa Partnership, and HSEMD. The Executive Committee meets on a quarterly basis.

The First Responder Advisory Committee is a group of delegates elected by first responder professional and representative groups. The Administrator chairs the group. The First Responder Advisory Committee meets quarterly and provides the Advisor with a local perspective on homeland security and emergency management in Iowa. Present members include the Iowa Sheriff's and Deputies Association, Iowa Professional Fire Fighters, Iowa Emergency Management Association, Iowa Hazardous Materials Task Force, Iowa Public Health Association, Safeguard Iowa Partnership, Iowa Association of Chiefs of Police and Peace Officers, Iowa Professional Fire Chiefs, Iowa League of Cities, Iowa Police Executive Forum, Iowa State Police Association, Iowa EMS Association, Iowa APCO, ISU Extension, Iowa Hospital Association, Iowa Fire Chiefs, Iowa Firemen, Iowa Chapter of the American Public Works Association, and the Iowa Association of Local Public Health Agencies.

Each State agency and each county has a designated homeland security point of contact that passes homeland security information between the Administrator and their respective agencies and entities. While state agency points of contact meet quarterly to discuss homeland security

issues; local points of contact do not have a regular meeting schedule, but are kept informed primarily through the use of email.



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PRIORITIES

Homeland Security Presidential Directives (HSPD) 5 (National Incident Management System), 7 (National Infrastructure Protection Plan) and 8 (Presidential Preparedness Directive) provide the framework for a comprehensive national program to develop a level of national security. PPD-8 calls on the Homeland Security Secretary to “develop a national preparedness goal that identifies the core capabilities necessary for preparedness.” Additional guidance is provided from additional directives and grant guidance. The grant programs that provide guidance include the Homeland Security Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grant Program, and numerous others

Expanded Regional Collaboration and Mutual Aid – In 2002, the State of Iowa developed the Iowa Mutual Aid Compact (IMAC), an intrastate mutual aid system established under Iowa Code Section 29C.22 that facilitates emergency assistance between jurisdictions during a local disaster declaration. Since the program’s creation, HSEMD has actively promoted IMAC and engaged local governments throughout the implementation process. As of July 1, 2009, all cities and counties are included in IMAC. Cities and counties will thus only be able to opt out of the Compact by a formal vote. To date, none have chosen to opt out.

Iowa is also an active and highly visible participant in the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). EMAC is a nationwide interstate mutual aid agreement between all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands to provide emergency assistance at the request of a signatory’s Governor. Within this emergency management system, state Emergency Management Administrators from around the country have the ability to receive or send personnel and equipment from local and state governments. A Governor’s State of Emergency Proclamation is a pre-requisite to receive out of state resources through the EMAC system. EMAC compliments the Resource Management system defined in the State Emergency Operations Plan. EMAC was used extensively in Iowa during the floods of 2008. Iowa was able to draw on other states resources to assist with law enforcement, building inspection, and public health issues. Iowa has also been able to direct resources to other parts of the country that have had needs during disasters. In 2011 Iowa was able to draw in an Incident Management Team from Colorado to aid in the response to the Missouri River Flooding of 2011.

Implementation of the NIMS and the NRP – Iowa has created a National Incident Management System (NIMS) Implementation Plan detailing how the State is going to meet the NIMS requirements laid out by the Department of Homeland Security in 2008.

The tenets and concepts of both the NIMS and the National Response Framework (NRF) have been included in state-level response plans. Homeland Security and Emergency Management planners will be tasked to review agency plans and incorporate NIMS into any documents that have not already addressed the program. The implementation of NIMS and the NRF automatically support integrated regional operational systems through incident command, unified command and area command structures.

Implementation of the NIPP – The State of Iowa has a vigorous critical infrastructure protection program based on building relationships with the public and private sectors that enables and empowers them to protect themselves with minimal government support. Under the National Infrastructure Protection Program (NIPP), Iowa is a national leader in bringing together our critical asset holders and defining and studying the interdependencies between them.

Strengthen Information Sharing and Collaboration Capabilities/Intelligence Fusion – Iowa has experienced some successes in information sharing. The Iowa Health Alert Network has been successful in giving us a cost-effective, easy to use system to share information with a variety of stakeholders.

Additionally the state began using the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN). HSIN is a national secure and trusted web-based portal for information sharing and collaboration between federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, private sector, and international partners engaged in the homeland security mission.

Strengthen CBRNE Detection, Response and Decontamination Capabilities – Most of Iowa's recent planning, training and exercising activities have touched on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive (CBRNE) detection, response and decontamination capacities, and are focused on ensuring that appropriate jurisdictions are being trained and exercised to appropriate levels. Iowa has also used homeland security funding to implement statewide capabilities in explosive ordnance disposal, urban search and rescue, incident management and veterinary rapid response to ensure citizens have access to these important capabilities during a CBRNE incident.

Medical Surge and Mass Prophylaxis – Iowa continues to be actively engaged in strengthening its medical surge and mass prophylaxis capabilities. The Iowa Department of Public Health leads a medical surge workgroup consisting of physicians, hospital administrators, emergency department staff, trauma system staff, and regional planners that oversees the development and revision of statewide plans. Iowa's ability to compensate for medical surge was tested successfully in 2008 with a real event scenario. Flooding in the Cedar Rapids area resulted in the evacuation of 183 patients from one hospital under austere conditions in an eight hour time period. These patients were transported to 21 different hospitals located across the eastern half of the state with no identified negative outcomes.

The Department of Public Health activated its incident management system to assist with the H1N1 influenza response in April of 2009. This system allowed the Department to receive 14 tons of medical supplies from the federal government and distribute these supplies to the counties that were experiencing an outbreak. Allocation decisions for these medical resources were determined for all 99 counties. A comprehensive after action report for the Department's response was complete in July of 2009.

Security in Agriculture – The agriculture sector is an especially important focus of our homeland security efforts in Iowa. This industry is vital to the economy of our state, our nation

and the welfare of our citizens. The consequences of a deliberate attack or even naturally occurring catastrophe within the agricultural sector could be dire not only to our state, but could have national and international effects as well. A large-scale disease outbreak, for example, would have economic and psychological effects on a global scale as people may start to fear widespread contamination in the food that they eat.

Iowa has taken a leading role in defining agriculture security on a statewide and national scale. Iowa has been actively engaged in policy discussions and activities with the United States Department of Agriculture and the Department of Homeland Security. This leadership enables Iowa to have a seat at the table and influence national policy and programs.

Eight years ago, Iowa began the Multi-State Partnership for Security in Agriculture. The Partnership has grown to become a fourteen-state consortium dedicated to addressing critical issues in a systems approach for agriculture emergency response. The Partnership is in the process of coordinating response planning, training and exercises, as well as creating risk communications materials, developing interstate communication protocols, developing continuity of business tools and addressing disease surveillance.

State Emergency Response Teams – HSEMD formally recognizes several specialized emergency response teams within the state and has at times of need deployed them as a state asset to provide additional aid to local jurisdictions. In the past, the state has deployed Search and Rescue, Veterinary Rapid Response, Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT), and Incident Management teams to provide specialized aid to supplement existing local resources.

STRATEGIC PLAN RESULTS

The *Iowa Strategy for Homeland Security and Emergency Management* serves as a roadmap to a safer and more secure Iowa. Through the projects and programs outlined in this plan, Iowa strengthens its ability to prevent, protect, respond to and recover from foreign and domestic terrorism or man-made and naturally occurring disasters.

The plan directly supports the Governor's Strategic Plan for the State of Iowa. The Strategy offers initiatives and programs that provide for the safety and security of Iowa's communities and citizens. Iowa's first responder and first preventer communities provide the network of prevention, protection, response and recovery capacities that allows the State to implement the rest of its priorities.

This plan also represents Iowa's Homeland Security Strategy; the plan details activities and programs that will be funded with homeland security grants allocated by the United States Department of Homeland Security, Office of Domestic Preparedness. State agencies, regions and other local entities will only be able to spend homeland security funding on projects that meet the goals and objectives of this plan. However, the Strategy has also been expanded to be inclusive of all homeland security and emergency management spending; not just funding that is required to be tied to it.

The Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management Division (HSEMD) serves as the coordinating entity for statewide emergency preparedness, working with many partners across the state to ensure the safety and security of Iowa's citizens. In this role, the Division has a function in almost all emergency prevention and preparedness activities that occur across the state. Because of the close relationship between homeland security and emergency management activities and statewide preparedness activities, this plan also serves as the strategic plan of HSEMD of the Iowa Department of Public Defense.

The plan is reflective of Iowa's overarching strategy to secure our State from all hazards, both natural and man-made. The strategy is broader than the national directives and initiatives laid out by the Department of Homeland Security. It ensures that Iowa continues to be recognized as a national leader in a variety of homeland security and emergency management activities, and we will continue to build on national initiatives into the future.

In this document, there are numerous references to the Iowa homeland security and emergency management team. This is not indicative of just HSEMD, but takes a larger look at all of the partners within the State. From local first responders to the Governor's office, we are one homeland security team, and we each have a role to play in ensuring the safety and security of all Iowans. We are all here to support each other, and without one another, none of us can be as successful as we can when we work together.

The *Iowa Strategy for Homeland Security and Emergency Management* is an ambitious vision to improve the safety and security of all Iowans while taking a realistic approach to the challenges we face as a state. Our success in its total implementation will be especially dependent on the amount of State and federal funding made available to the State of Iowa and the homeland security team in the years to come.

HSEMD has had a major impact on the State of Iowa and our local communities during fiscal year 2010. Major accomplishments for the year include:

- ***HSEMD is responsible for administering the FEMA Public Assistance Disaster Relief Program.*** This program provides grant funding to political subdivisions of the state and eligible non-profit agencies that experience damages during a Presidentially Declared Major Disaster. Presently ***there are fourteen open presidential public assistance disasters within Iowa.*** These disasters are ***anticipated to deliver in excess \$1.6 billion in federal aid to the state.*** By the end of 2011, over \$700 million in funds will be expended. Since 2008, the state has experienced 3 separate presidential disasters that will exceed the floods of 1993 in terms of Public Assistance Program funding. *Additional detail can be found in Appendix A.*
- ***HSEMD is responsible for administering the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.*** The HMGP funds buyouts of flood-prone properties, construction of Safe Rooms, strengthening of municipal and rural electric system to current standards, infrastructure protection projections, compliance with planning requirements, and other initiatives. As a result HSEMD's work in becoming one of only a handful of states to have a FEMA approved "Enhanced State Mitigation Plan", the State is now eligible to receive an additional 5% of the total FEMA monies spent in a Presidential Disaster for a total of 20%. ***With 14 open presidential disasters, Iowa is estimated to have \$510 million in approved mitigation projects with FEMA providing \$382 million in grant funds for these projects.*** To date FEMA has awarded \$318,244,696 in federal funds with an additional \$150,729,560 awaiting their approval. Mitigation projects undertaken prior to 2008 costing \$38 million saved an estimated \$50 million in damages during the 2008 Floods. *Additional detail can be found in Appendix B.*
- ***HSEMD distributed in excess of \$32 million in non-disaster federal and private funding to state and local governments and local communities to fund emergency planning, operations training, wireless E911 operations and for first responder equipment in the last year.*** These funds are used to enhance local emergency responder's capabilities and capacities. These funds are derived from several grant programs which include the Homeland Security Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grant, Emergency Operations Centers Grant, Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Grant, Buffer Zone Protection Planning Grant, Radiological Emergency Preparedness, and Interoperable Communications Grants. Most of these grants require either a state or local funding match. HSEMD has been able to leverage it \$1.9 million state general fund appropriation against the \$13.8 million in federal funds. ***\$26.5 million of this funding has passed through to local governments and local responders.***
- ***Iowa helps others.*** HSEMD responsibilities extend beyond state boundaries. As codified in Code of Iowa Chapter 29C.21, Iowa has been a member of the multi-state Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) since its inception in 1997 and has deployed many state teams comprised of equipment and personnel from local and state governments, including Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Ike as well as the Red River Flood of 2009. For the Floods of 2008 and 2011, Iowa was able to draw on other states resources to assist with incident management, law enforcement, building inspection, and public health evaluation.
- ***The Iowa Mutual Aid Compact (IMAC) is a mechanism for communities to help each other by effectively sharing local disaster and emergency response resources.*** IMAC increases each member's level of emergency preparedness, allowing them to work as a team when emergencies or disasters are beyond their capabilities or resources. Due to a change in Code of Iowa Chapter 29C.22, starting in SFY 2010, ***all counties and cities within Iowa are members of IMAC.*** No cities or counties have chosen to leave the compact.

- *Significant progress was made in fiscal year 2011 to prepare all levels of **government and supporting organizations to work together** to prepare for and respond to disasters and emergencies. The participants executed a continuous cycle of training and exercising plans resulting in proper planning and evaluation of a viable disaster and emergency response program.*
 - ***100% of Iowa's counties** have approved, regulation-compliant emergency plans*
 - ***95% of Iowa's counties** met the fiscal year 2011 local exercise requirements.*
- *The State of Iowa has adopted the **National Incident Management System (NIMS)** training plan to implement the federal requirements for NIMS. This includes basic first responder emergency and disaster command courses and NIMS train-the-trainer courses.*
- *HSEMD, in **partnership with the Iowa Department of Public Health, the Iowa Department of Natural Resources and the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship**, is addressing the preparedness and response concerns of the **Pandemic and Avian influenzas**. These preparedness and response efforts were utilized in responding to the H1N1 outbreak. While the outbreak was fairly limited in scope, it proved to be successful test of the joint planning effort.*
- ***The Multi-State Partnership for Security in Agriculture** expanded to become a **fourteen-state consortium** of agriculture, animal health, emergency management, and homeland security officials. This initiative was developed by Iowa HSEMD for interstate collaboration of agriculture security planning, communications, emergency response, training and exercises, and surveillance coordination. Iowa continues to take a lead role in the consortium as they work to improve existing communication methods, refine interstate planning elements, and exercise these plans.*
- *Over **1,500 responders** were **trained** on homeland security and emergency management issues and initiatives in fiscal year 2011. And an additional 154,000 Iowans took online course in homeland security and emergency management.*
- ***324 homeland security and emergency management exercises** were conducted in fiscal year 2011. These exercises had more than **69,000 participants**.*
- *In **fiscal year 2005** a **Fusion System for information sharing** was established in partnership with the Department of Public Safety and local law enforcement agencies. The fusion system was created to help address an ongoing national priority for broad information sharing. It continues to gather, analyze, and distribute intelligence information across the state and with bordering jurisdictions. Additional funding was appropriated by the Legislature during the 2007 Session to further strengthen the program. This ongoing effort is evidenced in the Threat Infrastructure Protection Planning Groups work on indentifying critical infrastructure and key resources; Automated Critical Asset Management System assessments; and Buffer Zone Protection Planning efforts in accordance with Federal guidelines.*
- ***The Iowa Disaster Human Resource Council** was convened to better utilize volunteers and volunteer organizations during times of emergencies and disasters. The IDHRC provided immediate assistance to citizens during the recent disasters and continues to aid with recovery efforts to include individual case management, long term recovery planning, and unmet needs resolution.*
- *In 2008, the Iowa Statewide **Interoperable Communications** System Board (ISICSB) was established. In January of 2010, **the Board formerly adopted a comprehensive statewide interoperable communications plan**. This plan provides a detailed interoperable communications system design and implementation plan that includes and prioritizes voice, data, video, and enhanced 911 communications. The plan includes traditional and non-traditional local, county, regional, state, tribal, and federal responders. HSEMD in accordance with Iowa Law, acts at the direction of the Board. This has included the administration of \$10.9 million in grant funds from the*

Department of Commerce. The Board is legally charged with setting the course of interoperable communications planning and funding within Iowa.

- **An important safety tool for Iowans is Enhanced 911 (E911) telephone service** for both traditional wire-line and wireless telephone customers. Wireless E911 uses technology that enables first responders to pinpoint a caller's location, including to **within 30 feet** for callers even though they may not know their location and are in need of emergency assistance. Currently, wire-line E911 is in place and operational in the entire state and wireless E911 is in place in **all 99 Iowa counties**. In the past year a pilot was conducted to demonstrate the capability of processing text based 911 calls. The division has also issued an RFP for the migration to a next generation statewide 911 system.
- **Statewide Response Teams** involving Special Weapons and Tactics, Search and Rescue, Veterinary Rapid Response, Incident Management, Disaster Medical Assistance, and Explosive Ordnance Disposal were established through fiscal year 2004 ,2005, 2006, and 2007 grants. During the 2007 the Division promulgated rules changing the reference to "urban search and rescue teams" to **"homeland security and emergency response teams"**. This change provides that such teams may be deployed to support local authorities under a Governor's proclamation of a state disaster and also under an interstate assistance request under the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).
- **Safeguard Iowa Partnership** The Partnership is a voluntary coalition of the state's business and government leaders, who share a commitment to working together to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from catastrophic events in Iowa. The partnership focuses on resources and preparedness, communication and coordination, education and exercises, partnership development and outreach, and partnership marketing and public awareness. During the Floods of 2010 and 2011, the Partnership was an active partner in the State EOC as well other local response efforts.

KEY RESULTS

COUNTY EMERGENCY PLANNING ACTIVITY

Name: County Emergency Planning

Description: Counties with Compliant Emergency Plans

Why we are doing this: Emergency planning and plans help to save lives and property. This measure shows the percentage of Iowa counties that have compliant emergency plans that meet state and federal standards. This measure is comprised of response, recovery and mitigation plans. These plans must be periodically updated to remain in compliance. Compliance normally increased throughout the fiscal year as plans are revised and updated. Counties have the additional incentive of being eligible for 10% state funding in presidential disasters if they maintain a compliant plan.

What we're doing to achieve results: For FY 2011, 99 of 99 (100%) Iowa Counties were compliant with the state-level planning requirements defined in the Iowa Administrative Code. The county plans are comprised of Response, Mitigation and Recovery elements. The established review cycle for these plans is based upon a 5 year time period with an annual requirement to review 20% of the Response Plan and to review the Mitigation and Recovery plans within 180 days of a Presidentially Declared Disaster.

The only Federal requirements that is more stringent than the state requirements have to do with Mitigation Plans. In order for a County or City to meet the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000), plans have to be completed to a greater level of detail than to meet the state requirements. This work is voluntary of cities and counties in Iowa, with the benefit being that they are eligible for increased levels of funding than if they had a mitigation plan that met State, but not Federal, requirements. Approximately 60% of the cities and counties in Iowa have completed or are working on Mitigation Plans that meet Federal, i.e. DMA 2000, requirements. Additionally Iowa is moving to combine these plan into comprehensive county-wide mitigation plans.

COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COMMISSION EXERCISE, TRAINING, AND NIMS ACTIVITY

Name: County Emergency Management Commission Exercise, Training, and NIMS Compliance

Description: County Emergency Management Commission compliance with Code Iowa, Chapter 29C.

Why we are doing this: Emergency exercises, training, to include NIMS, helps to save lives and property. Counties conduct training to educate all responders on local plan and protocols as well as the tenants of NIMS. Counties then conduct exercises by creating scenarios of mock emergencies or disasters and then, by using the plans they have created, respond to that disaster or emergency according to the plans. These exercises are used to test and improve their emergency plans, NIMS coordination and to identify training needs for local government officials and employees, emergency management personnel and first responders. Sometimes exercises help to create a plan by forming a basis for a plan.

What we're doing to achieve results: The Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management Division with State and federal funding, and with staff assistance, is helping local governments with their exercise, training, and NIMS efforts to help them improve their plans and identify additional training needs.

Results

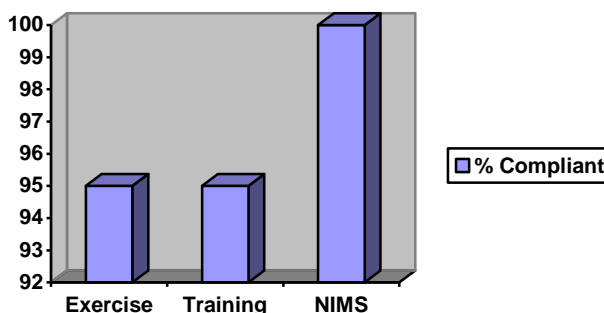
Performance Measure:

Percent of Counties meeting Exercise, Training, and NIMS Requirements per Code of Iowa, Chapter 29C

Performance Target:

Exercise 95%
Training 95%
NIMS 100%

Percent of Counties Compliant in Exercise, Training and NIMS



AGENCY PERFORMANCE PLAN RESULTS

AGENCY PERFORMANCE PLAN RESULTS FY 2011

Name of Agency: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division, Department of Public Defense			
Agency Mission: Lead, coordinate and support homeland security and emergency management functions in order to establish sustainable communities and ensure economic opportunities for Iowa and its citizens.			
Core Function: Emergency Management, Domestic Security, Public Health Disaster Preparedness			
Performance Measure (Outcome)	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. Percent of Sustainable Local Governments	70%	76.86%	What Occurred: Local governments exceeded expectations. Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division
2. Percent of State Government that is Sustainable	80%	87%	What Occurred: State government exceeded expectations for increased sustainability. Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division
Service, Product or Activity: Emergency Planning			
Performance Measure	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. Percent of Jurisdictions w/Response Plans Meeting Standards	100%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard met. Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division
2. Percent of Jurisdictions w/Recovery Plans Meeting Standards	100%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard met. Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division
4. Percent of Jurisdictions with DMA-2000 Plans	50%	34%	What Occurred: Performance standard not met. Starting January 2009 the state started the process of combining mitigation plans into a county wide plan. Currently there is over 530 plans that meet this standards but in future years this will be reduced a single county plan. Currently there are 34 multijurisdictional plans. Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division

AGENCY PERFORMANCE PLAN RESULTS

FY 2011

Service, Product or Activity: Emergency Training			
Performance Measure	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. Percent HSEMD State Employee Trained to Standards	80%	80%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met. Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division
2. Percent of County Homeland Security & Emergency Management Coordinators Trained to Standards	90%	95%	What Occurred: Performance Standard was met. Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division
3. Number of Responders Trained – Homeland Security & Emergency Management	3,750	1,500	What Occurred: Performance standard was not met. The tracking method has been altered to reflect federal reporting requirements. Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division
Service, Product or Activity: Emergency Exercises			
Performance Measure	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. Percent State Emergency Exercises Completed as Required	100%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard met. Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division
2. Percent of Local Government Emergency Exercises Completed	85%	95%	What Occurred: Performance standard exceeded. Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division
Service, Product or Activity: Emergency Readiness			
Performance Measure	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. Percent Readiness Level of the SEOC Facility	98%	98%	What Occurred: Performance standard met. Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division
2. Percent of Forward Command Post Facilities Maintained at Readiness Level	100%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard met. Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division
3. Percent of Iowa Counties participating in the Iowa Mutual Aid Compact	98%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met. Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division
4. Percent of Iowa municipalities participating in the Iowa Mutual Aid Compact	95%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met. Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division

AGENCY PERFORMANCE PLAN RESULTS

FY 2011

Service, Product or Activity: Disaster Recovery			
Performance Measure	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. Percent of Funded Public Assistance Projects Completed	55%	60%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met. Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division
2. Percent of Submitted Hazard Mitigation Projects	25%	56%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met. Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division
Service, Product or Activity: Communications			
Performance Measure	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. Percent Public Safety Answering Points w/Wireless Phase II	100%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met. Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division
2. Percent Providers Providing E911 Wireless Phase II Services	100%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard met. Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division
3. Percent of Local Jurisdictions with Interoperable Communications Capabilities for First Responders	40%	50%	What Occurred: Standard was met due to usage of LEA mutual aid frequencies. Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division
4. Percent of Iowa First Responder Agencies with access to the Fusion Center's Information System	75%	75%	What Occurred: Performance standard met. Data Source: Department of Public Safety
Service, Product or Activity: Homeland Security			
Performance Measure	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. Percent of Homeland Security Initiatives Implemented	70%	80%	What Occurred: Standard was met. Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division
2. Percent of Local Jurisdictions compliant with the National Incident Management System	97%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met. Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division

Appendix A

FEMA Public Assistance Program Funding

Disaster #	Declaration Date	# of Applicants	# of projects	Estimated Funds	Estimated State Funds
1688	3/14/2007	485	1026	\$84,156,749	\$8,152,761
Impacted Counties:		Benton, Black Hawk, Boone, Bremer, Buchanan, Butler, Calhoun, Cedar, Chickasaw, Clinton, Des Moines, Fayette, Floyd, Franklin, Greene, Grundy, Hamilton, Hardin, Henry, Howard, Humboldt, Iowa, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Johnson, Jones, Keokuk, Lee, Linn, Louisa, Mahaska, Marion, Marshall, Mitchell, Muscatine, Pocahontas, Polk, Poweshiek, Story, Tama, Van Buren, Wapello, Washington, Winnebago, Winneshiek, Worth, and Wright Counties			

Disaster #	Declaration Date	# of Applicants	# of projects	Estimated Funds	Estimated State Funds
1705	5/25/2007	186	805	\$15,381,292	\$1,431,464
Impacted Counties:		Audubon, Cass, Clark, Crawford, Decatur, Fremont, Harrison, Ida, Mills, Monona, Montgomery, Page, Pottawattamie, Ringgold, Sac, Shelby, Taylor, and Union Counties			

Disaster #	Declaration Date	# of Applicants	# of projects	Estimated Funds	Estimated State Funds
1727	9/14/2007	107	571	\$8,389,018	\$759,550
Impacted Counties:		Allamakee, Appanoose, Boone, Calhoun, Cherokee, Davis, Humboldt, Mahaska, Palo Alto, Pocahontas, Van Buren, Wapello, Wayne, and Webster Counties			

Disaster #	Declaration Date	# of Applicants	# of projects	Estimated Funds	Estimated State Funds
1737	1/4/2008	270	774	\$33,819,100	\$3,248,467

Impacted Counties: Adair, Adams, Appanoose, Cedar, Clarke, Clinton, Davis, Decatur, Fremont, Iowa, Jefferson, Johnson, Jones, Keokuk, Linn, Lucas, Madison, Mahaska, Marion, Monroe, Montgomery, Page, Ringgold, Taylor, Union, Van Buren, Wapello, Warren, Washington, and Wayne Counties

Disaster #	Declaration Date	# of Applicants	# of projects	Estimated Funds	Estimated State Funds
1763	5/27/2008	1,051	10,885	\$1,416,854,748	\$76,000,000

Impacted Counties: Adair, Adams, Allamakee, Appanoose, Benton, Black Hawk, Boone, Bremer, Buchanan, Butler, Carroll, Cass, Cedar, Cerro Gordo, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Clarke, Clayton, Clinton, Crawford, Dallas, Davis, Decatur, Delaware, Des Moines, Dubuque, Fayette, Floyd, Franklin, Fremont, Greene, Grundy, Guthrie, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Harrison, Henry, Howard, Humboldt, Iowa, Jackson, Jasper, Johnson, Jones, Keokuk, Kossuth, Lee, Linn, Louisa, Lucas, Lyon, Madison, Mahaska, Marion, Marshall, Mills, Mitchell, Monona, Monroe, Montgomery, Muscatine, Page, Palo Alto, Pocahontas, Polk, Pottawattamie, Poweshiek, Ringgold, Scott, Story, Tama, Taylor, Union, Van Buren, Wapello, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Webster, Winnebago, Winneshiek, Worth, and Wright County

Disaster #	Declaration Date	# of Applicants	# of projects	Estimated Funds	Estimated State Funds
1854	8/13/2009	10	80	\$8,352,491	\$776,573

Impacted Counties: Black Hawk County

Disaster # 1877	Declaration Date 2/25/2010	# of Applicants 329	# of projects 421	Estimated Funds \$8,479,315	Estimated State Funds \$774,200
Impacted Counties:		Adair, Audubon, Buena Vista, Calhoun, Carroll, Cass, Cherokee, Clay, Crawford, Dickinson, Emmet, Franklin, Fremont, Guthrie, Harrison, Ida, Monona, O' Brien, Page, Palo Alto, Plymouth, Pocahontas, Pottawattamie, Sac, Shelby, Sioux, and Woodbury Counties			

Disaster # 1880	Declaration Date 3/2/2010	# of Applicants 244	# of projects 487	Estimated Funds \$173,022,239	Estimated State Funds \$17,162,836
Impacted Counties:		Adair, Adams, Audubon, Boone, Buena Vista, Calhoun, Carroll, Cass, Cherokee, Clay, Crawford, Dallas, Emmet, Greene, Guthrie, Hardin, Harrison, Ida, Madison, Monona, Palo Alto, Pocahontas, Pottawattamie, Sac, Shelby, Story, and Union County			

Disaster # 1928	Declaration Date 7/27/2010	# of Applicants 28	# of projects 118	Estimated Funds \$8,150,541	Estimated State Funds \$812,977
Impacted Counties:		Des Moines and Lee Counties			

Disaster # 1930	Declaration Date 7/29/2010	# of Applicants 472	# of projects 1,984	Estimated Funds \$96,497,380	Estimated State Funds \$7,690,405
Impacted Counties:		Adams, Appanoose, Audubon, Black Hawk, Boone, Buchanan, Buena Vista, Butler, Calhoun, Cherokee, Clarke, Clay,			

Clayton, Dallas, Davis, Decatur, Delaware, Dickinson, Dubuque, Emmet, Fayette, Franklin, Guthrie, Hamilton, Henry,
Howard, Humboldt, Ida, Iowa, Jackson, Jasper, Jones, Keokuk, Lee, Lucas, Lyon, Madison, Mahaska, Marion, Mills,
Monroe, Montgomery, O'Brien, Osceola, Palo Alto, Pocahontas, Polk, Ringgold, Shelby, Sioux, Story, Union, Van Buren,
Wapello, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Webster, and Wright County

Disaster #	Declaration Date	# of Applicants	# of projects	Estimated Funds	Estimated State Funds
1977	5/5/2011	26	98	\$2,811,400	\$270,621

Impacted Counties: Buena Vista, Cherokee, Ida, Monona, Pocahontas, and Sac County

Disaster #	Declaration Date	# of Applicants	# of projects	Estimated Funds	Estimated State Funds
1998	6/27/2011	185	542	\$69,221,864	\$6,185,261

Impacted Counties: Fremont, Harrison, Mills, Monona, Pottawattamie, Woodbury County

Disaster #	Declaration Date	# of Applicants	# of projects	Estimated Funds	Estimated State Funds
4016	8/24/2011	64	181	\$10,414,725	\$664,371

Impacted Counties: Benton, Clay, Dickinson, Marshall, Story, and Tama County

Disaster #	Declaration Date	# of Applicants	# of projects	Estimated Funds	Estimated State Funds
4018	8/30/2011	24	115	\$5,350,344	\$522,099

Impacted Counties: Dubuque and Jackson Counties

Appendix B

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) Summary Totals						
Project Type	Projects in Development- not submitted		Projects Submitted to FEMA		Projects Awarded	
Property Acquisition	7	\$ 14,965,837	50	\$89,168,187	45	\$77,617,226
Infrastructure	92	\$ 42,944,401	39	\$86,036,331	32	\$65,814,850
Tornado Safe Room	26	\$ 22,819,788	59	\$46,834,150	54	\$43,827,834
Mitigation Planning	5	\$ 215,110	155	\$5,813,621	147	\$5,267,702
Electric Utilities	23	\$ 87,115,400	59	\$239,567,382	33	\$124,162,499
State Management ¹			3	\$1,554,585	3	\$1,554,585
Total	153	\$ 168,060,536	365	\$468,974,256	314	\$318,244,696
Percent of submitted grant dollars awarded:				68%	Pending Award:	\$150,729,560
	Total	Federal	Withdrawn & Ineligible Projects			
HMGP Allocation (estimate)	\$510,205,320	\$382,653,990	Project Type	Withdrawn/ Ineligible		
HMGP Projects Awarded	\$318,244,696	\$238,683,522	Property Acquisition	22	\$40,853,543	
HMGP Submitted to FEMA	\$468,974,256	\$351,730,692	Infrastructure	137	\$206,581,822	
HMGP Available Remaining to Submit	\$41,532,655	\$31,149,491	Tornado Safe Room	98	\$77,992,418	
Project in Development - not submitted	\$168,060,536	\$126,045,402	Mitigation Planning	4	\$28,000	
Balance	\$(126,527,881)		Total	261	\$325,455,783	

AGENCY CONTACT

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